This nautical chart has been designed to promote safe navigation. The National Ocean Service encourages users to submit corrections, additions, or comments for improving this chart to the Chief, Marine Chart Division (N/CS2), National Ocean Service, NOAA, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910-3282. **SOUNDINGS IN FEET** Formerly 11492b, C&GS 686 1st Combined Ed., Jan. 1952 D-1940-518 JOINS CHART 11492 JOINS PANEL TO LEFT HURRICANES AND TROPICAL STORMS Hurricanes, tropical storms and other major storms may cause considerable damage to marine structures, aids to navigation and moored vessels, resulting in submerged debris Charted soundings, channel depths and shoreline may not reflect actual conditions following these storms. Fixed aids to navigation may have been damaged or destroyed. Buoys may have been moved from their charted positions, damaged, sunk, extinguished or otherwise made inoperative. Mariners should not rely upon the position or operation of an aid to navigation. OVHD PWR AND TEL CABLE Wrecks and submerged obstructions may have been displaced UNITED STATES - EAST COAST from charted locations. Pipelines may have become uncovered Mariners are urged to exercise extreme caution and are requested to report aids to navigation discrepancies and hazards to navigation to the nearest United States Coast Guard FLORIDA ST JOHNS RIVER RACY PT TO CRESCENT LAKE SOURCE DIAGRAM The outlined areas represent the limits of the most recent hydrographic Mercator Projection Scale 1:40,000 at Lat 30°03' survey information that has been evaluated for charting. Surveys have been banded in this diagram by date and type of survey. Channels maintained by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers are periodically resurveyed and are not shown on this diagram. Refer to Chapter 1, <u>United States Coast Pilot.</u> North American Datum of 1983 SOURCE SOUNDINGS IN FEET 31 1990 - 2004 NOS Surveys partial bottom coverage B4 1900 - 1939 NOS Surveys partial bottom coverage Additional information can be obtained at nauticalcharts.noaa.gov. TIDAL INFORMATION (29° 39'N / 81° 38'W) (29° 29'N / 81° 41'W) NOTE: - In Crescent Lake the periodic tide has a mean range less than one half-foot. (Feb 2006) HEIGHTS Heights in feet above Mean High Water. AUTHORITIES Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast Survey, with additional data from the Corps of Engineers, Geological Survey, U.S. Coast Guard, and National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency. CAUTION Improved channels shown by broken lines are subject to shoaling, particularly at the edges. Navigation regulations are published in Chapter 2, U.S. Coast Pilot 4. Additions or revisions to Chapter 2 are published in the Notice to Mariners. Information concerning the CAUTION egulations may be obtained at the Office of the Commander, th Coast Guard District in Miami, Florida, or at the Office Temporary changes or defects in aids to navigation are not indicated on this chart. See Local Notice to Mariners. of the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers in Jacksonville HORIZONTAL DATUM The horizontal reference datum of this chart is North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83), which for charting purposes is considered equivalent to the World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84). Geographic positions referred to the North American Datum of 1927 must be corrected an Broward average of 0.869" northward and 0.673" eastward WILLOW <sup>4</sup> COVE 6 POLLUTION REPORTS Report all spills of oil and hazardous substances to the National Response Center via -800-424-8802 (toll free), or to the nearest U.S. Coast Guard facility if telephone communication The prudent mariner will not rely solely on any single aid to navigation, particularly on floating aids. See U.S. Coast Guard Light List and U.S. Coast Pilot for details. SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION Consult U.S. Coast Pilot 4 for important supplemental information. AIDS TO NAVIGATION Consult U.S. Coast Guard Light List for NOAA WEATHER RADIO BROADCASTS The NOAA Weather Radio stations listed below provide continuous weather broadcasts. FISHING AND HUNTING STRUCTURES The reception range is typically 20 to 40 Uncharted fish and wildlife harvesting devices nautical miles from the antenna site, but can be and structures such as fish traps, pound nets, crab traps, and duck blinds, some submerged, as much as 100 nautical miles for stations at high elevations. may exist in the area of this chart, particularly in Jacksonville, FL KHB-39 162.550 MHz Palatka, FL WNG-522 162.425 MHz the near shore area. Mariners should proceed with caution. LOGARITHMIC SPEED SCALE To find SPEED, place one point of dividers on distance run (in any unit) and the other on minutes run. Without changing divider spread, place right point on 60 and left point will then indicate speed in units per hour. Example: with 4.0 nautical miles run in 15 minutes, the speed is 16.0 knots. PLANE COORDINATE GRID SUBMARINE PIPELINES AND CABLES (based on NAD 1927) Charted submarine pipelines and submarine The Florida State Grid, east zone is indicated on cables and submarine pipeline and cable areas this chart by dotted ticks at 10,000 foot intervals. CAUTION Numerous fish traps, stakes, and piles are located within the area of this chart; some may Cable Area Pipeline Area Kay Larkin Municipal Airport when operating outside the main channel. Additional uncharted submarine pipelines and this chart. Not all submarine pipelines and submarine cables are required to be buried, and RADAR REFLECTORS Radar reflectors have been placed on many floating aids to navigation. Individual radar reflector identification on these aids has been become exposed. Mariners should use extreme caution when operating vessels in depths of omitted from this chart. water comparable to their draft in areas where pipelines and cables may exist, and when CAUTION anchoring, dragging, or trawling.
Covered wells may be marked by lighted or Limitations on the use of radio signals as aids to marine navigation can be found in the unlighted buoys. U.S. Coast Guard Light Lists and National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency Publication 117. Radio direction-finder bearings to commercial CAUTION BASCULE BRIDGE CLEARANCES broadcasting stations are subject to error and For bascule bridges, whose spans do not should be used with caution. open to a full upright or vertical position, unlimited Station positions are shown thus: vertical clearance is not available for the entire ⊙(Accurate location) o(Approximate location) charted horizontal clearance. Buzzard Roost The controlling centerline depth was 13 feet. FI G 2.5s 16ft 5M "23"

SCALE 1:40,000 Nautical Miles пнннн ABBREVIATIONS (For complete list of Symbols and Abbreviations, see Chart No. 1.) IQ interrupted quick Rot rotating B black OBSC obscured Iso isophase s seconds M nautical mile Or orange St M statute miles DIA diaphone VQ very quick MICRO TR microwave tower FI flashing Ra Ref radar reflector WHIS whistle Mkr marker R Bn radiobeacon Blds boulders bk broken G gravel PD position doubtful Subm submerged ED existence doubtful PA position approximate Rep reported 21. Wreck, rock, obstruction, or shoal swept clear to the depth indicated. 2) Rocks that cover and uncover, with heights in feet above datum of soundings. 10**' 37'** 81°35′ JOINS PANEL TO RIGHT 20th Ed., Apr./ 06 Published at Washington, D.C. U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE 11487 SOUNDINGS IN FEET Racy Point to Crescent Lake This chart has been corrected from the Notice to Mariners (NM) published weekly by the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency and the Local Notice to Mariners (LNM) issued periodically by each U.S. Coast Guard district to the SOUNDINGS IN FEET - SCALE 1:40,000 NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE COAST SURVEY

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